

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

WHEN WILL IT END?

The Struggle in the Senate Over the Silver Purchase Repeal Bill.

ANOTHER MUDDLE IN THE WAY.

Cleveland Insists That Repeal Must Be Unconditional.

AND IS OPPOSED TO COMPROMISE,

But Knowing Senators Say Unconditional Repeal Cannot Pass—Only Two Solutions to the Problem.

Washington, October 1.—(Special.)—There is another muddle over the solution of the Sherman repeal bill problem by the senate. While the two factions of the senate have practically agreed to get together on a compromise, the president has now come forward, through Secretary Carlisle, and announced to his friends in the senate that he opposed any compromise. The president holds that if his friends in the senate will continue the fight, that the unconditional repeal bill can be put through. Mr. Cleveland is indignant with Senator Gorman because of the Maryland senator has been at work attempting to effect a compromise. He has intimated that Mr. Gorman wants the credit of settling the problem to his embarrassment, and now the relations between these two distinguished democrats are decidedly strained. Mr. Cleveland don't want to yield a peg. He wants unconditional repeal and insists that it can be had. The intimation has even been given out that he would veto any compromise.

Of course all this has made the silver democrats more determined than ever not to yield. At the same time the course of the president has driven from him some of his former strongest supporters. These men have told him that unconditional repeal cannot be forced through the senate. He replies by intimating that they are playing him false. Thus there is a wrangle on hand and no action whatever is looked for this week.

It is understood that Senator Gorman is going to hands off for a while and go to the world's fair for a week. He may leave tomorrow. In the meantime the senators will continue to talk about what plan they can get together on. Mr. Voorhees may attempt next week to force a vote. Of course he realizes that cannot be done. When that is exhibited to the president, whether he consents or not, the senators will agree on something in the shape of a compromise, adopt it and then place the responsibility upon the president.

Thus the situation exists tonight. There are not a dozen senators all told who hold now that unconditional repeal can pass. There are but two solutions—a compromise or else an agreement on the part of the president, in advance, that he will sign any silver bill that congress might send to him afterwards, provided the repeal bill, as it stands, without amendment, will be passed.

The end will not be this week. That is practically assured. It may be next week, but that is by no means certain. The situation is serious. The party is split and the mischief is to play generally. Of course everything will come about all right in time, but the wounds now being made will leave scars.

Cooper's Proposition.

Representative Cooper, of Texas, has a novel proposition for settling the free silver question. He introduced a bill the other day providing that the governors of the states shall call a general election of the people in November to vote upon the question of free silver, the election to be conducted in the manner of elections to select members of the legislature and the result certified to congress by the governors.

Wolcott's Amendment.

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, introduced an amendment yesterday to the repeal bill providing for the repayment of the cotton tax collected under the act of 1862. Of course Mr. Wolcott put this in as a good subject for talk. But he believes this money should be refunded and he will vote for it. All the southern men would be forced to vote for this amendment if it is ever voted upon. It would refund to the cotton states \$75,000,000, which should have been refunded when the direct tax was refunded. Over \$11,000,000 was collected from Georgia under this illegal tax. That much will be returned if the tax is ever refunded. It would make flush times in Georgia.

Georgians in Washington.

Colonel Walter McArthur, of Lumber City, and Mr. Perry DeLeon, of Savannah, are here.

E. W. B.

WORK FOR THE WEEK.

The Two Houses of Congress Will Be Occupied This Week.

Washington, October 1.—The ninth week of the session of congress begins tomorrow, and the result of the work so far accomplished cannot be said to be encouraging to persons who had hoped for a speedy adjustment of the great financial question which caused the issue of the call for the special session. The present outlook is towards a continuation of the debate which has been in congress for the last five weeks in the senate, and the result of the same cannot be said to be encouraging to persons who had hoped for a speedy adjustment. The house, however, has taken some steps in this direction. There has been talk about some of the trial justices, it being said that some of them have given the blind tigers warning when the lightning of the spires was about to strike. The governor says that if he can catch up with any such persons he will chop off their official heads without any compunction.

MEMPHIS RAILROAD MEN STRIKE.
On the Railroad.

Memphis, Tenn., October 1.—A strike of the railroad men began yesterday, and the result of the work so far accomplished cannot be said to be encouraging to persons who had hoped for a speedy adjustment of the great financial question which caused the issue of the call for the special session. The present outlook is towards a continuation of the debate which has been in congress for the last five weeks in the senate, and the result of the same cannot be said to be encouraging to persons who had hoped for a speedy adjustment. The house, however, has taken some steps in this direction. There has been talk about some of the trial justices, it being said that some of them have given the blind tigers warning when the lightning of the spires was about to strike. The governor says that if he can catch up with any such persons he will chop off their official heads without any compunction.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute by arbitration. The strike has been suspended, and the men are now back at work.

NEW YORK.—The railroad men of New York, who have been engaged in a strike for a week, have voted to accept a proposal of the employers to settle the dispute

POLITICS IN MACON.

Mr. Jaques Will Not Be a Candidate for the Mayoralty.

MR. PRICE HAS NO OPPONENT YET,

But Several Gentlemen Are Talked of by Their Friends—Candidates for the Rest of the Ticket.

Macon, Ga., October 1.—(Special)—Mr. S. R. Jaques will not be a candidate for mayor, for "he himself hath said it." This simplifies the mayoralty question, and leaves Mr. George C. Price in sole possession of the field. The name of Mr. Jaques has been frequently and favorably mentioned for the position and had he consented to run this popular citizen would have had a large and enthusiastic following.

Mr. Jaques says: "I am profoundly grateful to my friends who have so generously tendered me their support should I become a candidate for mayor in the approaching election. To those friends and others, I beg to say I am not a candidate, nor can I become one. This decision is positive and irrevocable."

This settles it, and removes Mr. Jaques from the mayoralty possibilities. Colonel William H. Ross and Major J. F. Haunson say they will not be candidates. Captain S. S. Dunlap has been selected as chairman of the police commission, and is willing to serve in that capacity, which disqualifies him for mayor. What is there a man who will undertake the difficult task of defeating George Price? It may be Alderman Bob Smith, a most excellent young gentleman and worthy citizen. Mr. Smith has not yet announced his intentions, and we seem to know what he will do. If Mr. Smith doesn't oppose Mr. Price, I believe that election day will dawn with a clear and open field for George, with not the shadow of opposition. George Price says he intends making the race without any reference whatever to the aldermanic ticket. He does not propose to leave the people the election of any certain man for alderman. He is running his own race for mayor and aldermanic aspirants can do the same. He does not propose becoming entangled in the aldermanic fight. He is, of course, patriotic enough to wish that only good and reliable aldermen should be elected, but he is willing to leave the people the selection of these men and not attempt to carry "favorites" on his ticket. Such a course will win him friends and make him even stronger than he is now.

Aldermanic Possibilities.

Here is a new suggestion for alderman from the third ward but it is a most admirable one, towit: Mr. James J. Cobb. Mr. Cobb is an enterprising and successful young man and would make a splendid alderman. His name is well known to his constituents. Another splendid suggestion is Mr. George B. Jewett. He is the same old man as Mr. Cobb. Mr. Jewett resides in the fourth ward. Other good men mentioned from the fourth ward and who would effectively and faithfully represent their constituents are D. F. Jenkins, Jeffare and A. V. Toole. The "bloody second" presents such splendid timber as Mike O'Hara and John Deitz, and then that reliable citizen Frank Jenkins may consent to run. Representative and popular names from the first ward are T. O. Chestney, Sam D. Walker, Dr. W. F. Carroll and Dr. Dowdell of Crisp. So far the only announced candidate for alderman is Mr. J. Van, who is willing to represent the third ward, and he would do it well.

Aspirants for Office.

The woods are full of men who wish to occupy the city offices that are in the gift of the mayor and aldermen. Of the various offices there are two, however, which will, if all probability, be filled for another term, and that is the popular and very way desirous incumbents, towit: Clerk and treasurer. The former is held by the celebrated and perennially genial Bridgers Smith, and the latter is held by Addison R. Tinsley, as fine an accountant and as true a man as can be found in Macon.

The Ch't of Police.

All of the present incumbents will be candidates for re-election. Rumor mentions the names of various aspirants, which are here given. Chief of Police Kean may be opposed by Henry O'Fry, Ben C. Smith, W. H. S. Morris, and the assistant of Police Charley M. Wood and some one else. The chief is now elected by the city council, but the proposed new charter provides that he shall be elected by the police commission. The commission is composed of S. S. Dunlap, T. C. Hendrick and John McGolrick. The impression exists that if the commission has the electing power, Mr. Smith will be a formidable candidate. Mr. McGolrick and Mr. Smith are very intimate friends and it is at the suggestion of Mr. Smith that Mr. McGolrick was elected one of the police commissioners. Mr. Smith is a member of the charter committee that selected the commissioners. First Lieutenant of Police Charley Wood is said to be placing high hopes on his commission electing him chief. When Dunlap runs for Mayor he voted for him and Wood also voted for him, and when that gentleman was a candidate for mayor, Wood has been a member of the police force since the war. There are other prospective candidates who are banking strong on being favored by the commission. Some of these hopes may be blasted if the election of the chief continues in the power of the city council.

Other Good Jobs.

City Engineer Hendrick may be opposed by C. E. Marvin and John H. Powers.

City Attorney Wimberly may find opposition by Hugh Washington and other legal luminaries.

Recorder Freeman may have to contest against Hubert Estes, Hope Pohill, Arthur Dasher and Roland Ellis.

City Physician Sullivan may find an opponent in ex-City Physician Ferguson and others.

Electrician Humphreys may encounter D. H. McNeely and others in his path.

Clerk Sexton Keating may have a contest with A. L. W. T. T. and Ansel A. Lammar Clay and George W. Durie.

Street Superintendent Bob Christian may be opposed by James Simpson and John Berkner. There is some talk of abolishing the office of street superintendent and having simply a foreman of the street force, who will be under the direction of the city engineer and commissioner of public works.

Clerk of the Market Nelson may have a fight with Fred Abel.

As yet no opposition has developed to Magazine Keeper R. M. Smith, Park Keeper Howe Flumel, the bridge keeper and other minor places.

Two Good Offices.

There are two other good city offices for which the contention may be lively, towit: Chief of the fire department and chairman of the board of health. The former office has been held since the organization of the fire department by L. M. Jones. It is a nice position to be a candidate for this. There is also a very interesting rumor to the effect that friends of Mr. Charley E. Campbell wish him to be elected. Messrs. Campbell and Smith were for many long years members of the former old volunteer fire department.

Dr. Keenan Hall is an honest chairman of the board of health. He may be opposed by several physicians. A name previously mentioned is Dr. R. B. Banion. The chairman of the board is elected by the city council, and under the present law the chairman of the fire department is also elected by the city council, but by the fire commission, composed of Edgar S. Wilson, Henry Lathrop and T. C. Burke.

City Registration.

The books for registration will be opened tomorrow at the city hall by Clerk Smith. The municipal campaign will then also open more actively for candidates who will

begin to announce themselves in order to have their friends register.

Personal and Social.
Mr. Willis Sparks, who has been quite sick with consumption, has recovered sufficiently to be able to leave his house for a short while at a time.

City Sexton Dennis Keating has returned from a visit to the world's fair.

Mrs. L. P. Hillier has returned from Chicago.

Mrs. Morrison Rogers and Miss Zeta Rogers are home again from the world's fair.

Misses Chiffie and Gertrude Wing will leave tomorrow for Chicago.

Miss Sallie Ware, of Columbus, is visiting Miss Susie Winters.

Miss Mattie Moore, of Milledgeville, is visiting in Macon.

Mr. and Mrs. and Isabel Atwood, of Darien, are visiting relatives in Macon.

Mr. Charley C. Holt is visiting in Cutcher.

Miss Annie Massenburg has returned from the world's fair.

Miss Hattie Sparks has also returned from the world's fair.

Miss Florence Nisbet has returned from Alabama.

Mrs. Bonn and Miss Lizzie Bonn are in Chicago.

Mrs. Will Burdick is home from the Warm Springs.

Miss Anna Wood has returned from an extended trip to the north.

Mrs. J. Thomas will go as a delegate to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union which meets in annual convention at Chicago, October 7th.

Mr. Louis B. Warren has gone to the State University to study law.

The next brilliant marriage to occur in Macon is that of Mr. Walter Grace and Miss Ruby Jones.

Invitations are being issued to the marriage of Mr. Robert E. Butler, of Macon, and Miss Josie C. O'Brien, of Hawkinsville. Mr. Butler is one of Macon's most highly esteemed young gentlemen, and holds a prominent position in the business offices of the Macon Telegraph. His expected bride is very pretty and accomplished young lady.

Dr. James Harzgrave Shorter, of Macon, and Miss Elizabeth McNeil Swift, of Columbus, will be united in marriage on October 11th. An elegant wedding reception will be held from 12 o'clock noon until 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Parker Swift. Dr. Shorter is son of Macon's most popular and successful physicians and a cultured and delightful gentleman. Miss Swift is one of the beautiful and reigning belles of Georgia, a most attractive and charming young lady.

Mr. James H. Blount, Jr., son of ex-Minister Blount, of Macon, will marry Miss Sallie C. Comer, of Birmingham, November 1st. Mr. Blount is a brilliant member of the Macon bar, and Miss Comer is one of Alabama's fairest and most talented daughters. She is an honor graduate of Wesleyan.

News Notes.

City Treasurer Tinsley gives notice that all insurance agents are required to make returns of all premiums received for the quarter ending September 30, and pay the amount due by October 31st.

The fire department was called out today, at 10 o'clock, by a small blaze in the rear of Sam Ball's store. Several boxes were ignited by rats and matches.

The next theatrical performance in Macon is "Alabamians" at the Academy of Music on Wednesday night.

At a meeting of the directors of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company held yesterday, the dividend of 3½ per cent on its capital stock was declared out of the earnings of the bank for the past six months payable on and after October 5th. This institution is well managed and is doing a large and prosperous business.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock, the funeral services of Virginia Rachel, daughter of Adolphus Wood, were held from St. Barnabas chapel, and also at 3 o'clock this afternoon the funeral services of Mrs. Eliza Parker were held at the family burial ground in the Warrior district. Also at 3 o'clock this afternoon the funeral services of Mrs. E. C. Grannies were held from the residence of the deceased. The pallbearers were D. B. Woodruff, L. S. Hill, R. M. Smith, W. A. Davis, G. B. Turpin and W. H. Whitehead.

George B. Jewett and Walker, his brother, are the local agents for Phoenix Insurance Company of London, which has decided not to solicit any new business in Georgia. The policies that the company now has in Macon will be continued, but no new policies will be sought here or elsewhere in the state.

During the past week there were enrolled in the public schools of Bibb county 404 pupils, and in the colored schools 414 pupils, a total of 878.

The students of Mercer university are now engaged in an active and lively contest for election of anniversaries for the two literary societies, the Ciceronian and Phi Delta. The annual men's prayer meeting will be held every Saturday night at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. The services this afternoon were very interesting.

By special law, the hunting season will open in Bibb county October 15th.

Mr. D. H. Hunt has presented the hand-some residence of Captain J. L. Hardman of Vineville, Captain J. L. Hardman's residence, and the residence of his father, the late Hon. Thomas Hardman.

Today, a collection was taken up at St. Joseph's Catholic church for the benefit of Brunswick sufferers. The choir under the direction of Professor Weisy, rendered very fine music.

TRAINMASTER EPPERSON REMOVED.

Barney Cubbedge Appointed to the Place by Superintendent McNeely.

Savannah, Ga., October 1.—(Special)—Trainmaster W. P. Epperson, of the Central railroad, was removed today by Superintendent T. C. McNeely, of the main stem.

The cause for his removal are unknown and could not be satisfactorily learned. Mr. Epperson has been out of the city for sometime, being sick at his home in Clarksville, Tenn., and he will know nothing of the change until he receives notice of it by telegram. He has not already done so.

Conductor Barney Cubbedge was appointed to fill the place made vacant.

Mr. Cubbedge—handsome, as he is usually known—has been in the service of the road for years and has been considered one of the best conductors in the south. He is well acquainted with the road and will prove an able successor to Mr. Epperson.

Will Compromise on a Platform?

Sylvester, Ga., October 1.—(Special)—The cash receipts of the Brunswick and Western at this place during August amounted to \$225, and all of this was paid into the \$500 fund for September. We dislike to appear impatient, but it does seem as if the above figures ought to warrant the erection of a platform, if the railroad cannot afford to build a depot.

The White Caps' Threat.

Huntsville, Ala., October 1.—(Special)—Considerable excitement prevails over this (Madison) county by the recent posting up of about fifteen notices on cotton gin houses that they will be burned if any cotton is ginned before the price reaches 10 cents per pound. The prevailing opinion is that the gins will run as usual and be guarded at night, and any torchlighter caught will be invited to a necktie party.

Blackshear Quarantine.

Blackshear, Ga., October 1.—(Special)—The city council met in special session this evening and declared a rigid quarantine against

No Opposition.

Sparta, Ga., October 1.—(Special)—A. H. Birdsong, democratic nominee, was elected treasurer without opposition.

Small Boys Fight.

Jefferson, Ga., October 1.—(Special)—Friday afternoon while several hundred boys were playing a dispute arose and one of the boys, Bumy Armstead, hit Willie Poss quite

Knights Templar Purchased.

Knoxville, Tenn., October 1.—(Special)—It is currently reported that the Knights Templar has secured control of the famous magnet iron ore property in Mitchell county, North Carolina, known as the Cranberry mines. It is believed to be one of the largest deposits of high-grade magnetite in the southern states, and it is understood the price paid was an even million dollars.

City Registration.

The books for registration will be opened tomorrow at the city hall by Clerk Smith. The municipal campaign will then also open more actively for candidates who will

RAILROAD NEWS.

World's Fair Traffic Is Getting on a Boom.

SOUTHERN PEOPLE WAITED LATE.

The Georgia Road Is Saving Money—How a Conductor Saved a Cow's Life.

Gossips of the Rail.

There is a perfect rush to the world's fair nowadays, and the October traffic for the railroads promises to be the best of all for the southern railroads.

Somehow the southern people have waited until the last day before they determined to visit the great exposition of the nation.

This is accounted for in several ways by the railroad people.

Shepherd, a little village down among the piney woods of Coffee county, had a jolly social sensation yesterday that unfitted the minds of the plios people of the town for the minister's sermon and was the topic of much eager gossip between the young ladies in their beau's, and everybody for miles around.

The sixteen-year-old daughter of the richest man in the village, a pretty little blonde with many bewitching graces, soft blue eyes, golden tresses and a trim figure elegantly dressed, had passed without bringing Mr. Lott after them. They boarded the train with a thankful feeling and were whisked away toward Atlanta.

It was morning when Mr. Lott discovered that his daughter had gone. He readily suspected the truth and he was not in a very pacific mood. He started post haste to Hazelhurst in pursuit, but the chances of his overtaking the couple were very poor as the latter were boarding the train for Atlanta about the time Mr. Lott was leaving.

Mr. Lott drove to Hazelhurst in a little less time than the lovers did, and was told upon his arrival of the departure of his daughter with Gaskins.

Chief Connolly wired Mr. Lott of the arrival of the two and during the afternoon received a second telegram asking him to hold the two and secure quarters for his daughter at the Markham house. He wired back that she was under guard at police headquarters in the depot and Cal Officer Beavers was just in time to catch the happy pair.

Chief Connolly wired Mr. Lott of the arrival of the two and during the afternoon received a second telegram asking him to hold the two and secure quarters for his daughter at the Markham house. He wired back that she was under guard at police headquarters in the depot and Cal Officer Beavers was just in time to catch the happy pair.

Chief Connolly wired Mr. Lott of the arrival of the two and during the afternoon received a second telegram asking him to hold the two and secure quarters for his daughter at the Markham house. He wired back that she was under guard at police headquarters in the depot and Cal Officer Beavers was just in time to catch the happy pair.

Chief Connolly wired Mr. Lott of the arrival of the two and during the afternoon received a second telegram asking him to hold the two and secure quarters for his daughter at the Markham house. He wired back that she was under guard at police headquarters in the depot and Cal Officer Beavers was just in time to catch the happy pair.

Chief Connolly wired Mr. Lott of the arrival of the two and during the afternoon received a second telegram asking him to hold the two and secure quarters for his daughter at the Markham house. He wired back that she was under guard at police headquarters in the depot and Cal Officer Beavers was just in time to catch the happy pair.

Chief Connolly wired Mr. Lott of the arrival of the two and during the afternoon received a second telegram asking him to hold the two and secure quarters for his daughter at the Markham house. He wired back that she was under guard at police headquarters in the depot and Cal Officer Beavers was just in time to catch the happy pair.

Chief Connolly wired Mr. Lott of the arrival of the two and during the afternoon received a second telegram asking him to hold the two and secure quarters for his daughter at the Markham house. He wired back that she was under guard at police headquarters in the depot and Cal Officer Beavers was just in time to catch the happy pair.

Chief Connolly wired Mr. Lott of the arrival of the two and during the afternoon received a second telegram asking him to hold the two and secure quarters for his daughter at the Markham house. He wired back that she was under guard at police headquarters in the depot and Cal Officer Beavers was just in time to catch the happy pair.

Chief Connolly wired Mr. Lott of the arrival of the two and during the afternoon received

CHU GI AGAIN.

A Strange Story from the Chinese Colony.

CHU GI A FUGITIVE MURDERER.

The Highbinder Wanted in British Columbia for Killing a Fellow Countryman. Steps to Extradite Him.

In the confidence that is readily established between gentlemen of cosmopolitan tastes, and who entertain no prejudice in regard to pigtails, Sing Wah told a Constitution reporter a very interesting story last night.

Sing Wah has a laundry on Marietta street and was one of the victims of the recent attempts of Chu Gi, the highbinder, to terrorize the Chinese colony. Sing Wah speaks English pretty well, except that he has a tendency to substitute an "I" for an "r," and he has embraced the Christian religion, on the installment plan.

It is to say, he absents himself from his joss on Sabbath and goes to Sunday school.

In order to understand his story one must know that nearly all the Chinese in this country belong to one of six big "companies," or fraternities. It is difficult for an American to fully grasp the purpose of these companies, but in a general way they are designated to effect mutual aid.

Out of the forty-two Chinamen in Atlanta, thirty-six belong to the "Sing Company." It has headquarters in San Francisco, St. Louis and New York, and is remarkably well organized. It is represented in Atlanta by a local official, who keeps a record of the members in queer scrawls on rice paper, which he forwards at regular intervals to New York headquarters.

He also collects regular dues which he transmits to the treasurer, in the same city.

When a member of the "Sing Company" falls sick a brief statement of the facts is sent on and he is allowed a certain amount of money every week until he is up and at work again. If a member is wrongfully arrested or accused or forced into a lawsuit, the company steps in and pays a lawyer to represent him, in case he is unable to do so himself. In short it exercises a paternal function in times of calamity and distress.

When the five Chinamen were arrested a few nights ago at the instance of Chu Gi, word was sent at once to the company's headquarters, and in due time a remittance is sure to come back to defray the expense.

Ali Bing, one of the parties arrested, is the Atlanta representative of the organization.

In contradistinction to the "Sing Company" with its benevolent objects is the "Highbinder's Company," of which every other has heard, but very few really know anything about. The highbinders occupy the same section to Chinese as the Mafia do to Italians. They are hated and tolerated. They are the Danites of the flower kingdom, and they make a trade of murder. The headquarters of the highbinders is in San Francisco, and it is a well-established fact that when a Chinaman desires to have an enemy quietly removed from the world, he can hire them. Sing Wah, for example, is mentioned in affrighted whispers by his fellow countrymen and his future vengeance is so heartily dreaded by them.

The history of the highbinders is a dark and tangled one of crime, and it is said that half the mysterious murders that figure so conspicuously in the criminal annals of the Pacific coast are attributable to this order. Chu Gi, who has raised such a disturbance there, is a highbinder, and that is why his name is mentioned in affrighted whispers by his fellow countrymen and his future vengeance is so heartily dreaded by them.

The Atlanta colony demands that he who is responsible for the crime, where he now lies under a \$1,000 peace bond, shall be given up to justice. The highbinders are a very small group, and the members of the Sing Company will probably take a startling step in a day or two. This is what Sing Wah says (translating his poor English into something more intelligible):

"We are going to have Chu Gi taken to Victoria, British Columbia. Some of our people know that he killed a Chinaman there about two years ago. He killed him with a hatchet and got away. Chu Gi has an own cousin here who knows all about it."

"He killed this Chinaman at a town called Reynolds. There is no mistake about it. We have notified the Sing Company at New York and they will pay a lawyer to see that the police at Reynolds come and get him. We want them to take him to British Columbia and hang him. That is what he will kill me when he gets out. It will do no good to send him away. The highbinders will follow a man all over the country to kill him."

"Chu Gi was in jail at Charleston," Sing Wah continued. "There was a rich Chinese merchant there. Chu Gi claimed that the merchant was \$100,000 in debt. He wanted \$300 to settle and the merchant had him put in jail. He is a bad man."

It is true that the Chinese here have begun steps to have Chu Gi extradited and taken to British Columbia and it is more than likely that there will be some curious and tragic developments before many days are over.

MRS. TAYLOR'S FUNERAL.

It Will Occur from the First Methodist Church This Afternoon.

The funeral of Mrs. S. C. Taylor will occur from the First Methodist church this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

All that was mortal of this beloved lady arrived in the city yesterday. The body was accompanied by Dr. John McKinley and wife, who was formerly known in this city as Mrs. Julia Kugel.

The announcement of Mrs. Taylor's death, which appeared in yesterday morning's Constitution, provoked many sincere expressions of regret. Mrs. Taylor was well known in Atlanta, where she formerly lived and where many relatives and friends still reside.

Her passing away, though full of regret and sorrow, carries with it the assurance that one so noble in her Christian life will stand a lasting monument.

The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers: Messrs. R. E. Maddox, George Winslow, Amos Fox, Joseph Kingsbury, R. J. Lowry and B. B. Crew.

DR. F. A. WURM DEAD.

The Funeral Will Occur from His Late Residence This Afternoon.

Dr. F. A. Wurm, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Atlanta, died at his home in this city yesterday.

He had been ill for several days and his passing away was not unexpected.

Dr. Wurm had been a citizen of Atlanta for a number of years, and was universally respected. The sum total of his death will be given over the entire community.

The funeral will occur from his late residence, No. 174 Edgewood avenue, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers: Dr. Theodore Schumann, Charles Beerman, C. P. Barth, W. G. Richards, Robert Schmidt and Charles W. Huber.

DR. W. A. CANDLER TO SPEAK.

He Will Make the Address at the Fall Opening of the Christian Association.

Dr. Warren A. Candler, the president of Emory college, will deliver an address tomorrow evening at the fall opening of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The address will be preceded by a general inspection of the building, and the public is cordially invited to be present. The address of Dr. Candler, who is one of the most eloquent speakers in the country, will be of great interest, and every one who can possibly get out should attend the grand opening.

A number of short talks by the general secretaries of various societies will follow the address of Dr. Candler, and there will be a general convention of the secretaries on the day following.

The class stenography, under the charge of Mr. Lincoln M. Lamar, will be organized this morning.

DR. LEE'S FAREWELL

He Preached to a Large Congregation at Trinity Last Night.

HIS SUBJECT, THE PERFECT MAN

As the Unit of a Perfect Society—The Individual Is of No Value Except as Related to His Fellowmen.

Dr. J. W. Lee preached his farewell sermon at Trinity church last night and long before the time for the service to begin every seat in the immense auditorium was occupied.

His subject was "The Perfect Man." He discussed it in his eloquent and impressive manner, and emphasized the fact that the perfect man was the unit of a perfect society. In order to build up and purify the latter, it was necessary to start with the individual.

He took as his text Ephesians iv, 13, "Till we come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the son of God; unto a perfect man unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ."

Substantially, Dr. Lee said: "All living things are capable of a full and complete development. In the organic world this rule did not apply, as all inanimate objects were moved by the application of external force. They had none of the elements of life and growth within themselves and were capable of no development.

Plants and trees, belonging to the vegetable kingdom, were capable of growth to the full extent of their inherent forces. Man, however, "the grandest workmanship of God's creative hand, was capable of the very highest growth and development. He was endowed with intelligent forces and attributes and these fitted him to the very point in the scale of creation."

"To bring about a complete development of character, it was necessary to enthrone reason and conscience and make them supreme over the appetites and passions. A man's nature was like a kingdom, full of conflicting elements."

Man's nature was like a kingdom, full of conflicting elements, and he must learn to submit his harmonized forces and make them loyal and subservient to reason. In this manner all the parts of a man's nature would work to bring about his spiritual growth and development in Christ Jesus.

Christ came into the world among other things, for the highbinder's profit. To dignify the individual and build up purity of society. In order to accomplish the latter, he commenced with the former. He intimated and taught that man was a magnanimous creature and that no one was so lowly or base as to be beneath his notice or the reach of salvation.

Man, however, though gloriously endowed, was not so strong as himself. He was only of value in his relation to his fellowmen and to the spiritual growth and upbuilding of God's kingdom. Unrehearsed and excluded from the rest of the world, he was practically of no value and was even lower than the plants of the field, so far as his ability to take care of himself was concerned. It was difficult to imagine the extremity to which a man would be reduced if he was cut off from the rest of society. God had made him both social and dependent. All of his blessings and enjoyments came through this relationship. Man, therefore, in himself considered, was of no value to the world. Though a genius and capable of self-government, he could not attain to the highest degree he would, in the course of time, if isolated, become a torture to himself and a reproach to all human kind.

Man's relation to society was like that of the members of the body to the human organism. For example, the thumb was of great importance in its relationship to the body, but disconnected from the person, it seemed no earthly good. The thumb's growth to the fullness of the stature of Christ was just in this way. He should so develop and so grow as to perform his divinely appointed function in the kingdom of Christ.

This was apparently the meaning of the text. The object of Christianity was to convert the world into one vast brotherhood and to make one body politic. To accomplish this grand mission it was necessary to dignify the individual and make him to realize that he had his part to perform. Christians were not converted in regiments or brigades but individually.

The gospel of Christ, though advanced in its broader scope to the entire world, was primarily directed to the individual. In this way communities and churches are built up and made glorious monuments in Christ.

This was apparently the meaning of the text. The object of Christianity was to convert the world into one vast brotherhood and to make one body politic. To accomplish this grand mission it was necessary to dignify the individual and make him to realize that he had his part to perform. Christians were not converted in regiments or brigades but individually.

A man should look upon his talents not as his own but as belonging to his neighbor, and all of them should be devoted to the upbuilding of his kind and to the glory of God.

Dr. Lee referred to the world's congress in Chicago illustrating the brotherhood of the human race. It was a mighty congregation of racial elements, all of which would in time be so adjusted as to work in harmony for the glory of God's kingdom. The time was sure to come, though distantly removed, when all of the nations of the earth would stand upon a common faith and work in unison for the welfare of all mankind.

The gospel of Christ, though advanced in its broader scope to the entire world, was primarily directed to the individual. In this way communities and churches are built up and made glorious monuments in Christ.

This was apparently the meaning of the text. The object of Christianity was to convert the world into one vast brotherhood and to make one body politic. To accomplish this grand mission it was necessary to dignify the individual and make him to realize that he had his part to perform. Christians were not converted in regiments or brigades but individually.

The gospel of Christ, though advanced in its broader scope to the entire world, was primarily directed to the individual. In this way communities and churches are built up and made glorious monuments in Christ.

This was apparently the meaning of the text. The object of Christianity was to convert the world into one vast brotherhood and to make one body politic. To accomplish this grand mission it was necessary to dignify the individual and make him to realize that he had his part to perform. Christians were not converted in regiments or brigades but individually.

The gospel of Christ, though advanced in its broader scope to the entire world, was primarily directed to the individual. In this way communities and churches are built up and made glorious monuments in Christ.

This was apparently the meaning of the text. The object of Christianity was to convert the world into one vast brotherhood and to make one body politic. To accomplish this grand mission it was necessary to dignify the individual and make him to realize that he had his part to perform. Christians were not converted in regiments or brigades but individually.

The gospel of Christ, though advanced in its broader scope to the entire world, was primarily directed to the individual. In this way communities and churches are built up and made glorious monuments in Christ.

This was apparently the meaning of the text. The object of Christianity was to convert the world into one vast brotherhood and to make one body politic. To accomplish this grand mission it was necessary to dignify the individual and make him to realize that he had his part to perform. Christians were not converted in regiments or brigades but individually.

The gospel of Christ, though advanced in its broader scope to the entire world, was primarily directed to the individual. In this way communities and churches are built up and made glorious monuments in Christ.

This was apparently the meaning of the text. The object of Christianity was to convert the world into one vast brotherhood and to make one body politic. To accomplish this grand mission it was necessary to dignify the individual and make him to realize that he had his part to perform. Christians were not converted in regiments or brigades but individually.

The gospel of Christ, though advanced in its broader scope to the entire world, was primarily directed to the individual. In this way communities and churches are built up and made glorious monuments in Christ.

This was apparently the meaning of the text. The object of Christianity was to convert the world into one vast brotherhood and to make one body politic. To accomplish this grand mission it was necessary to dignify the individual and make him to realize that he had his part to perform. Christians were not converted in regiments or brigades but individually.

The gospel of Christ, though advanced in its broader scope to the entire world, was primarily directed to the individual. In this way communities and churches are built up and made glorious monuments in Christ.

This was apparently the meaning of the text. The object of Christianity was to convert the world into one vast brotherhood and to make one body politic. To accomplish this grand mission it was necessary to dignify the individual and make him to realize that he had his part to perform. Christians were not converted in regiments or brigades but individually.

The gospel of Christ, though advanced in its broader scope to the entire world, was primarily directed to the individual. In this way communities and churches are built up and made glorious monuments in Christ.

This was apparently the meaning of the text. The object of Christianity was to convert the world into one vast brotherhood and to make one body politic. To accomplish this grand mission it was necessary to dignify the individual and make him to realize that he had his part to perform. Christians were not converted in regiments or brigades but individually.

The gospel of Christ, though advanced in its broader scope to the entire world, was primarily directed to the individual. In this way communities and churches are built up and made glorious monuments in Christ.

This was apparently the meaning of the text. The object of Christianity was to convert the world into one vast brotherhood and to make one body politic. To accomplish this grand mission it was necessary to dignify the individual and make him to realize that he had his part to perform. Christians were not converted in regiments or brigades but individually.

The gospel of Christ, though advanced in its broader scope to the entire world, was primarily directed to the individual. In this way communities and churches are built up and made glorious monuments in Christ.

This was apparently the meaning of the text. The object of Christianity was to convert the world into one vast brotherhood and to make one body politic. To accomplish this grand mission it was necessary to dignify the individual and make him to realize that he had his part to perform. Christians were not converted in regiments or brigades but individually.

The gospel of Christ, though advanced in its broader scope to the entire world, was primarily directed to the individual. In this way communities and churches are built up and made glorious monuments in Christ.

This was apparently the meaning of the text. The object of Christianity was to convert the world into one vast brotherhood and to make one body politic. To accomplish this grand mission it was necessary to dignify the individual and make him to realize that he had his part to perform. Christians were not converted in regiments or brigades but individually.

The gospel of Christ, though advanced in its broader scope to the entire world, was primarily directed to the individual. In this way communities and churches are built up and made glorious monuments in Christ.

This was apparently the meaning of the text. The object of Christianity was to convert the world into one vast brotherhood and to make one body politic. To accomplish this grand mission it was necessary to dignify the individual and make him to realize that he had his part to perform. Christians were not converted in regiments or brigades but individually.

The gospel of Christ, though advanced in its broader scope to the entire world, was primarily directed to the individual. In this way communities and churches are built up and made glorious monuments in Christ.

This was apparently the meaning of the text. The object of Christianity was to convert the world into one vast brotherhood and to make one body politic. To accomplish this grand mission it was necessary to dignify the individual and make him to realize that he had his part to perform. Christians were not converted in regiments or brigades but individually.

The gospel of Christ, though advanced in its broader scope to the entire world, was primarily directed to the individual. In this way communities and churches are built up and made glorious monuments in Christ.

This was apparently the meaning of the text. The object of Christianity was to convert the world into one vast brotherhood and to make one body politic. To accomplish this grand mission it was necessary to dignify the individual and make him to realize that he had his part to perform. Christians were not converted in regiments or brigades but individually.

The gospel of Christ, though advanced in its broader scope to the entire world, was primarily directed to the individual. In this way communities and churches are built up and made glorious monuments in Christ.

This was apparently the meaning of the text. The object of Christianity was to convert the world into one vast brotherhood and to make one body politic. To accomplish this grand mission it was necessary to dignify the individual and make him to realize that he had his part to perform. Christians were not converted in regiments or brigades but individually.

The gospel of Christ, though advanced in its broader scope to the entire world, was primarily directed to the individual. In this way communities and churches are built up and made glorious monuments in Christ.

This was apparently the meaning of the text. The object of Christianity was to convert the world into one vast brotherhood and to make one body politic. To accomplish this grand mission it was necessary to dignify the individual and make him to realize that he had his part to perform. Christians were not converted in regiments or brigades but individually.

The gospel of Christ, though advanced in its broader scope to the entire world, was primarily directed to the individual. In this way communities and churches are built up and made glorious monuments in Christ.

This was apparently the meaning of the text. The object of Christianity was to convert the world into one vast brotherhood and to make one body politic. To accomplish this grand mission it was necessary to dignify the individual and make him to realize that he had his part to perform. Christians were not converted in regiments or brigades but individually.

The gospel of Christ, though advanced in its broader scope to the entire world, was primarily directed to the individual. In this way communities and churches are built up and made glorious monuments in Christ.

This was apparently the meaning of the text. The object of Christianity was to convert the world into one vast brotherhood and to make one body politic. To accomplish this grand mission it was necessary to dignify the individual and make him to realize that he had his part to perform

THE WEST SPEAKS.

The Most Wonderful Cures of Modern or Ancient Times,

THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND SICK PEOPLE

Successfully Treated in One Year.—The Incurable Chronic Diseases No Longer a Terror.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

I have no preliminaries to offer, no explanations to make. I was appointed to investigate the best known and most prominent medical practitioners of the country, and connected with the state university, and superintendents of the farmers' institutes of Wisconsin, said: "Yes, I know Dr. R. C. Flower had treated and cured his wife of a supposed malignant growth in the stomach; that she had suffered for ten years with the disease, but during the last few months preceding her visit to Dr. Flower she had grown worse rapidly and was finally pronounced incurable; that he began to cure it immediately under the doctor's treatment and in a few months was entirely cured; that she was in the best of health today." From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Hon. W. H. Morrison, Madison, Wis., one of the best known and most prominent men of the state, who has been connected with the state university, and superintendents of the farmers' institutes of Wisconsin, said: "Yes, I know Dr. R. C. Flower, of Boston, well and I am frank to say to you that I believe he is the greatest man of this age any way you take him. You want to know my experience with him, and I will tell you this. Not eight years ago I came to Madison from Milwaukee, where I had been taking medical treatment and baths for nearly a year without any benefit. There was scarcely anything I could eat; I could not sleep; my nerves had broken down. The doctors gave me only three months more to live. I was in the hands of a friend, Mrs. Dr. Wing of Elkhorn, Wis., whom Dr. Flower had cured of a terrible disease, who urged her to have me go to the doctor. To please my wife I went though I had no faith. Imagine my surprise when Dr. Flower began telling me my troubles in detail with asking me what I wanted done. He told me what was better than I could have told him. This gave me confidence. 'Can you do anything for me?' I asked. 'I can cure you,' was his calm reply. I put myself under his care. In a few months I was cured sound and well. I have been in perfect, splendid health ever since. I have known of many of Dr. Flower's cures, and one of the most remarkable is that of Mr. Morrison, that Dr. R. C. Flower is one of the most wonderful physicians and men that ever lived, and one of the best men. He is doing an immense amount of good in this world and will continue to do so."

The Toledo Blade recently published an account of several of Dr. R. C. Flower's cures, and the names of some of these were Hon. D. Posey, 615 Chestnut street, Evansville, Ind., of consumption of blood, of stomach and nervous prostration; Mrs. John D. Decker, 103 Johns street, Evansville, Ind., of bronchial and heart trouble with nervous prostration; Mrs. James E. Smith, Corbin, Ind., of large and advanced tumor; Mrs. W. C. Sheldren, Ind., of advanced case of paralysis and tumor; Mrs. Edward Riley, Rossville, Ind., of Marasmus, heart trouble with nervous prostration; Mrs. Henry Clapper, Seaford, Ind., of large fibroid tumor of cancerous nature. By special investigation I have verified the accuracy of these statements.

It is shrewd and keen to an extreme, highly educated, a nature highly poetical and a most fascinating conversationalist. The late Edwin Booth used to say: "He is the most magnetic man I ever knew, and delightfully so; you can't resist him and don't want to leave him." True, he has bitter enemies (though you never hear him say a word against one). On the other hand, look at his friends. Let it be announced that Dr. R. C. Flower can be consulted at a certain date at any city or town in the United States and on that occasion crowds gather to see him. His enemies are the jealous elements in the profession; his friends are people of all classes around him like birds to the water-course.

Dr. Flower averages upward of 13,000 patients under his care all the time, and over 32,000 cases yearly. He treats chronic diseases exclusively; but when it comes to treating cancers, tumors, consumption, nerves, heart, kidneys and the digestive functions, I speak advisedly when I say I don't believe he fails one in fifty of these terrible maladies, when given up by the general practitioner to die.

In this branch of practice Dr. R. C. Flower knows his business. In this field

He Is King.

Dr. Flower, up to now, interferes with the practice of other physicians. He only seeks the patients others cannot cure. To use his own words, "I don't want patients other doctors can cure. I only want the suppos'd incurables, as I have every facility and means on this earth for helping them."

Dr. R. C. Flower's special work in his large practice is the examination of the patients and consultation with his associates. This is all he has done for years, but this has led to the most wonderful practice of the age. His examinations are most wonderful phenomena. He never asks the sick man to tell him anything. The moment the patient comes into his presence he will tell him his troubles in detail better than the sick man can tell him—able to read the interior condition of a sick man without asking a question, the doctor is not likely to do much for the patient.

On the other hand, he was charged with patients wanting to see him. He stopped long enough to say that he was on a professional trip through Indiana, Michigan and the northwest.

When asked if he had anything to say about his new book, which was promised some time this winter, he said, "My book will be available for the fall. It will contain a simplified diagnosis of every disease, with the different methods of treatment by the different schools of medicine. Also, my methods of treatment and remedies used and where they differ and where they do not from the general schools of practice. Everything will be simplified so the mother will be master of the situation. Her book will contain an excellent simple recipe that can be of any value to home, the family, the table, the kitchen, the garden, the farm. It will contain full and simplified directions for living, which, if followed, in my judgment, will reduce sickness to a minimum and insure health, happiness, vigor and joy from the cradle to the grave. It will work wonders, I am sure, in making life easier and containing everything valuable in my life's work simplified and condensed. It will go, I believe, into almost every American home and will add greatly to the enjoyment of the resolutions. The meeting then adjourned. J. R. RAMBO, Secretary.

W. S. Bacon, a prominent business man of Tiffin, O., said: "Yes, Dr. R. C. Flower cured me several years ago when I was in a dreadful condition and pronounced incurable. He made a young man out of me. I should not be alive today except for Dr. Flower."

Rev. S. V. Kelster, Dayton, O., said: "I went to see Dr. R. C. Flower as a last resort. He told me my troubles better than I could have told him; he cured me of a dreadful stomach trouble and nervous exhaustion. I consider him the most wonderful physician living."

Mrs. Joseph Cromwell, Xenia, O., said: "I was helpless and confined informed you that he had come to help me. I could not walk 100 feet without sitting down, nor upstairs; besides, I was a nervous wreck. He diagnosed my case accurately. I began to improve immediately under his treatment. Can now skip, run and do what I want. Am well, I think Dr. Flower a medical wonder."

A. G. Springer, 515 East Main street, Columbus, O., said: "Dr. R. C. Flower had cured him of a nervous trouble which had incapacitated him for business for several years, and not only him, but several of his friends, had the doctor cured. He considered Dr. Flower a brilliant physician and a man of the highest integrity."

William Mix, a prominent lawyer and wealthy gentleman of 44th Street and Louisville Ky.; "Dr. R. C. Flower, of Boston, Mass., cured my wife several years ago of the most terrible and dangerous disease—women can be heir to. I consider Dr. Flower's cure of Mrs. Mix almost miraculous. I had spent thousands of dollars on prominent physicians of New York and New York, without any success. After several months under the best specialist of New York she commenced to grow worse, and her home in the deepest despair. Under these conditions I took her to see Dr. Flower. He told her her trouble better than she could have told him, without asking a question. In a few months under his treatment she was entirely cured, and has enjoyed ever since the finest health. As a physician Dr. Flower leads the world, I believe. He is a great man, his judgment is the highest authority. As a man Dr. Flower is one of the most pleasing, entertaining and cultured gentlemen you ever met and a man of the highest integrity."

John W. Miller, 40 Thomas street, Indianapolis, Ind., said: "I had been pronounced incurable by the leading physicians and surgeons of Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Chicago—diseases were of a female nature coupled with blood and nerve troubles—I had given up all hope. I was awaiting my end, when I was told that any one gooding two feet stamps to Dr. R. C. Flower, 559 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., would receive free of charge his new work entitled, 'Science of Health and Problem of Life.' I sent for the work and in a few days received it. I had only read a few pages when hope filled my soul; all fear left me, I felt if I could see Dr. Flower I could cure myself. A short time afterward he visited Indiana and I went to see him. He told me my trouble without asking me a question better than I could have told him. I put myself immediately under his care and in a few months was cured."

Joseph Knoblauch, 201 Rice street, St. Paul, Minn., said that he had come to the court of Dr. R. C. Flower of one of the most terrible chronic cases of rheumatism and inflammation of foot, limb and spine; that he had previously doctor'd with the leading physicians of St. Paul and Minneapolis without either help or encouragement; that he was a constant and terrible sufferer when he went to see Dr. Flower;

his knee was three times its natural size and he was able to explain that he began to improve immediately under the doctor's treatment and in a few months was cured.

Mrs. H. A. Jones, Juneau, Wis., said Dr. R. C. Flower had substantially cured her of an immense tumor after the best physicians pronounced her incurable and given her just six months to live.

J. J. Johnson, of Janesville, Wis., said Dr. R. C. Flower had treated and cured his wife of a supposed malignant growth in the stomach; that she had suffered for ten years with the disease, but during the last few months preceding her visit to Dr. Flower she had grown worse rapidly and was finally pronounced incurable; that he began to cure it immediately under the doctor's treatment and in a few months was entirely cured; that she was in the best of health today.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

I have no preliminaries to offer, no explanations to make. I was appointed to investigate the best known and most prominent men of the general practice of medicine, and connected with the state university, and superintendents of the farmers' institutes of Wisconsin, said: "Yes, I know Dr. R. C. Flower, of Boston; who has not heard of him? Many cases are on record of Dr. Flower being called to the deathbed when life was vanishing, or the patient supposed to be dead, when, almost by a magical effect, the change is stopped, health returns itself, the cure is made. To me he does these things he does not say, but he does them, and I know them to be true."

Personally Dr. Flower is very popular. He has more friends than anybody I ever knew—everybody who knows him likes him, and to know him is to like him. He is forty-three years of age, entering his prime. He is young in every sense of the word, and under all circumstances his large, full face is radiant with a smile. He is a man of great energy and a vivacious atmosphere of hope. He believes in the brightness of the rising sun rather than the setting sun; in the twilight of dawn rather than the twilight of night.

He is shrewd and keen to an extreme, highly educated, a nature highly poetical and a most fascinating conversationalist. The late Edwin Booth used to say: "He is the most magnetic man I ever knew, and delightfully so; you can't resist him and don't want to leave him." True, he has bitter enemies (though you never hear him say a word against one). On the other hand, look at his friends. Let it be announced that Dr. R. C. Flower can be consulted at a certain date at any city or town in the United States and on that occasion crowds gather to see him. His enemies are the jealous elements in the profession; his friends are people of all classes around him like birds to the water-course.

Dr. Flower averages upward of 13,000 patients under his care all the time, and over 32,000 cases yearly. He treats chronic diseases exclusively; but when it comes to treating cancers, tumors, consumption, nerves, heart, kidneys and the digestive functions, I speak advisedly when I say I don't believe he fails one in fifty of these terrible maladies, when given up by the general practitioner to die.

In this branch of practice Dr. R. C. Flower knows his business. In this field

He Is King.

Dr. Flower, up to now, interferes with the practice of other physicians. He only seeks the patients others cannot cure. To use his own words, "I don't want patients other doctors can cure. I only want the suppos'd incurables, as I have every facility and means on this earth for helping them."

It is shrewd and keen to an extreme, highly educated, a nature highly poetical and a most fascinating conversationalist. The late Edwin Booth used to say: "He is the most magnetic man I ever knew, and delightfully so; you can't resist him and don't want to leave him." True, he has bitter enemies (though you never hear him say a word against one). On the other hand, look at his friends. Let it be announced that Dr. R. C. Flower can be consulted at a certain date at any city or town in the United States and on that occasion crowds gather to see him. His enemies are the jealous elements in the profession; his friends are people of all classes around him like birds to the water-course.

Dr. Flower averages upward of 13,000 patients under his care all the time, and over 32,000 cases yearly. He treats chronic diseases exclusively; but when it comes to treating cancers, tumors, consumption, nerves, heart, kidneys and the digestive functions, I speak advisedly when I say I don't believe he fails one in fifty of these terrible maladies, when given up by the general practitioner to die.

In this branch of practice Dr. R. C. Flower knows his business. In this field

He Is King.

Dr. Flower, up to now, interferes with the practice of other physicians. He only seeks the patients others cannot cure. To use his own words, "I don't want patients other doctors can cure. I only want the suppos'd incurables, as I have every facility and means on this earth for helping them."

It is shrewd and keen to an extreme, highly educated, a nature highly poetical and a most fascinating conversationalist. The late Edwin Booth used to say: "He is the most magnetic man I ever knew, and delightfully so; you can't resist him and don't want to leave him." True, he has bitter enemies (though you never hear him say a word against one). On the other hand, look at his friends. Let it be announced that Dr. R. C. Flower can be consulted at a certain date at any city or town in the United States and on that occasion crowds gather to see him. His enemies are the jealous elements in the profession; his friends are people of all classes around him like birds to the water-course.

Dr. Flower averages upward of 13,000 patients under his care all the time, and over 32,000 cases yearly. He treats chronic diseases exclusively; but when it comes to treating cancers, tumors, consumption, nerves, heart, kidneys and the digestive functions, I speak advisedly when I say I don't believe he fails one in fifty of these terrible maladies, when given up by the general practitioner to die.

In this branch of practice Dr. R. C. Flower knows his business. In this field

He Is King.

Dr. Flower, up to now, interferes with the practice of other physicians. He only seeks the patients others cannot cure. To use his own words, "I don't want patients other doctors can cure. I only want the suppos'd incurables, as I have every facility and means on this earth for helping them."

It is shrewd and keen to an extreme, highly educated, a nature highly poetical and a most fascinating conversationalist. The late Edwin Booth used to say: "He is the most magnetic man I ever knew, and delightfully so; you can't resist him and don't want to leave him." True, he has bitter enemies (though you never hear him say a word against one). On the other hand, look at his friends. Let it be announced that Dr. R. C. Flower can be consulted at a certain date at any city or town in the United States and on that occasion crowds gather to see him. His enemies are the jealous elements in the profession; his friends are people of all classes around him like birds to the water-course.

Dr. Flower averages upward of 13,000 patients under his care all the time, and over 32,000 cases yearly. He treats chronic diseases exclusively; but when it comes to treating cancers, tumors, consumption, nerves, heart, kidneys and the digestive functions, I speak advisedly when I say I don't believe he fails one in fifty of these terrible maladies, when given up by the general practitioner to die.

In this branch of practice Dr. R. C. Flower knows his business. In this field

He Is King.

Dr. Flower, up to now, interferes with the practice of other physicians. He only seeks the patients others cannot cure. To use his own words, "I don't want patients other doctors can cure. I only want the suppos'd incurables, as I have every facility and means on this earth for helping them."

It is shrewd and keen to an extreme, highly educated, a nature highly poetical and a most fascinating conversationalist. The late Edwin Booth used to say: "He is the most magnetic man I ever knew, and delightfully so; you can't resist him and don't want to leave him." True, he has bitter enemies (though you never hear him say a word against one). On the other hand, look at his friends. Let it be announced that Dr. R. C. Flower can be consulted at a certain date at any city or town in the United States and on that occasion crowds gather to see him. His enemies are the jealous elements in the profession; his friends are people of all classes around him like birds to the water-course.

Dr. Flower averages upward of 13,000 patients under his care all the time, and over 32,000 cases yearly. He treats chronic diseases exclusively; but when it comes to treating cancers, tumors, consumption, nerves, heart, kidneys and the digestive functions, I speak advisedly when I say I don't believe he fails one in fifty of these terrible maladies, when given up by the general practitioner to die.

In this branch of practice Dr. R. C. Flower knows his business. In this field

He Is King.

Dr. Flower, up to now, interferes with the practice of other physicians. He only seeks the patients others cannot cure. To use his own words, "I don't want patients other doctors can cure. I only want the suppos'd incurables, as I have every facility and means on this earth for helping them."

It is shrewd and keen to an extreme, highly educated, a nature highly poetical and a most fascinating conversationalist. The late Edwin Booth used to say: "He is the most magnetic man I ever knew, and delightfully so; you can't resist him and don't want to leave him." True, he has bitter enemies (though you never hear him say a word against one). On the other hand, look at his friends. Let it be announced that Dr. R. C. Flower can be consulted at a certain date at any city or town in the United States and on that occasion crowds gather to see him. His enemies are the jealous elements in the profession; his friends are people of all classes around him like birds to the water-course.

Dr. Flower averages upward of 13,000 patients under his care all the time, and over 32,000 cases yearly. He treats chronic diseases exclusively; but when it comes to treating cancers, tumors, consumption, nerves, heart, kidneys and the digestive functions, I speak advisedly when I say I don't believe he fails one in fifty of these terrible maladies, when given up by the general practitioner to die.

In this branch of practice Dr. R. C. Flower knows his business. In this field

He Is King.

Dr. Flower, up to now, interferes with the practice of other physicians. He only seeks the patients others cannot cure. To use his own words, "I don't want patients other doctors can cure. I only want the suppos'd incurables, as I have every facility and means on this earth for helping them."

It is shrewd and keen to an extreme, highly educated, a nature highly poetical and a most fascinating conversationalist. The late Edwin Booth used to say: "He is the most magnetic man I ever knew, and delightfully so; you can't resist him and don't want to leave him." True, he has bitter enemies (though you never hear him say a word against one). On the other hand, look at his friends. Let it be announced that Dr. R. C. Flower can be consulted at a certain date at any city or town in the United States and on that occasion crowds gather to see him. His enemies are the jealous elements in the profession; his friends are people of all classes around him like birds to the water-course.

Dr. Flower averages upward of 13,000 patients under his care all the time, and over 32,000 cases yearly. He treats chronic diseases exclusively; but when it comes to treating cancers, tumors, consumption, nerves, heart, kidneys and the digestive functions, I speak advisedly when I say I don't believe he fails one in fifty of these terrible maladies, when given up by the general practitioner to die.

In this branch of practice Dr. R. C. Flower knows his business. In this field

He Is King.

Dr. Flower, up to now, interferes with the practice of other physicians. He only seeks the patients others cannot cure. To use his own words, "I don't want patients other doctors can cure. I only want the suppos'd incurables, as I have every facility and means on this earth for helping them."

It is shrewd and keen to an extreme, highly educated, a nature highly poetical and a most fascinating conversationalist. The late Edwin Booth used to say: "He is the most magnetic man I ever knew, and delightfully so; you can't resist him and don't want to leave him." True, he has bitter enemies (though you never hear him say a word against one). On the other hand, look at his friends. Let it be announced that Dr. R. C. Flower can be consulted at a certain date at any city or town in the United States and on that occasion crowds gather to see him. His enemies are the jealous elements in the profession; his friends are people of all classes around him like birds to the water-course.

Dr. Flower averages upward of 13,000 patients under his care all the time, and over 32,000 cases yearly. He treats chronic diseases exclusively; but when it comes to treating cancers, tumors, consumption, nerves, heart, kidneys and the digestive functions, I speak advisedly when I say I don't believe he fails one in fifty of these terrible maladies, when given up by the general practitioner to die.

In this branch of practice Dr. R. C. Flower knows his business. In this field

He Is King.</b

DISTANT CHINA.

Anderson Will Sail for the Far East.

RECENT SERMON YESTERDAY

At Trinity Church—Mr. Anderson known in Atlanta Years Ago. Consecrated Missionary.

Anderson, who leaves tomorrow in Sino-china, preached at Trinity at 11 o'clock yesterday, to a large audience of old friends and admirers.

Rev. Mr. Anderson is probably the best known missionary preacher in all China from the Methodist church, except Dr. Young J. Allen, who has spent forty years preaching, translating and teaching for those people.

David L. Anderson was years ago known and admired as one of the young men of great promise, and is a son of Mr. H. L. Anderson, one of the oldest lay members of Trinity church and one of the best known among the aged citizens of our city.

Ten years ago Rev. Mr. Anderson left Atlanta for China, where he with his family, has lived, representing the Methodist Episcopai church.

His sermon yesterday was said by some to be the best ever heard in that church on that subject.

Rev. Mr. Anderson took the broad ground that true missionary work was in fasting and prayer, and that giving was the lowest thought concerning it. His text was: "The Lord came into the world to save the world."

He said men should learn what God meant in trying to save the world. Hardships, Baptists say there is no use in spending time and money in hunting up and trying to save the lost, and sometimes the idea of that belief is being extreme. But Hardships, Baptists say, "if these people who we are trying to save are living up to the light they have, then will be saved," and go further and say that harm is often caused by trying to do them good.

First Christian Church.

Dr. Williamson returned Saturday from a two weeks' trip to Chicago, whither he went to attend the general convention of the Christian church and to visit the world's fair. He occupied his pulpit yesterday as usual, and spoke on the text: "But when the fullness of the time was come, God sent forth His Son."

Said the speaker: The fullness of the time designates some particular time. It is not the fullness of time, for that will not come until the angel of the resurrection shall place one foot upon the sea and the other upon the land and proclaim on his golden trumpet that "time was up and is and shall be no more."

Faith, he said, suggests completeness and accomplished purpose; it presupposes knowledge and power.

The question is often asked, if in China there are telephones, electric cars, etc., and when answered, no, the natural thought is that if a country can't show up in these advanced arts they are not worthy. That is not so.

But in China man appears in character.

Tell him of all these new things and he accepts them, but wants to know if characters and virtues have been sacrificed by them. They judge all things by character.

We try to preach the power of God and to show that power by the many miracles, and then ask, what kind of man was that character? Confucius had something like our doctrine, "By your fruits ye shall be known." They look for fruits from the moral standpoint.

The mission of our Lord was to establish His kingdom and these rich fruits would develop and we would grow into the likeness of God. The thought is grand when we comprehend the salvation of the world. Many are satisfied with a class of people who say, "If you have been born again, nothing more is expected, just simply a child in God's kingdom." Are you going to remain a child always? No, we are not created for strength and manhood for Christ? People who are willing to remain a child in the kingdom are not ready to undertake the salvation of the world. We live just as large as our parents. A child's mind is the father of the father of the child makes his world according to his grasp in thought. We don't grasp the idea in the mind of God; we must grow in it. We can't work unless we have grown to manhood.

God chose St. Peter to go preach unto the gentiles, and later, when Paul came to the Gentiles, he was still John West.

The old prophet, with a lighted candle, walked the streets of Jerusalem hunting an man. "Was a man God wanted, not a child, and it's men who today—men who are not afraid of the dark."

God spoke to the church at Antioch and said, "Separate you these two men, Paul and Barnabas." He found them to be preaching and having an audience and He put His hand on Paul and Barnabas as men who comprehended the work, who could go into the dark places without fear.

We have the idea of shifting this work by giving of our means and thus give tone and character to our church. The giving is the interest, thought to God. The church at Antioch, where the work was done, had a council and started their long journey by sea and land, thought the running of their hands into their wallets to pay the expenses of Paul and Barnabas, so instead of that, it was recorded that they did record that the fund received and prayed in this way we can't be equipped for God's work, but prayer can't make a body do the work of a man, we need men to accomplish, we need men to comprehend what a mission collection means. Pastors preach a sermon on foreign missions once a year, to take their collections. They preach to the world and for the world, but they are so fortunate as to get it they go home feeling perfectly satisfied and thinking they have done a great work when that is the very lowest thought regarding it. Who is to thank? The church, the pastor, the people?

When the world of science and religion had fallen than the "fullness of the time was come."

The military of Judah gave the sun of righteousness, bathing in the sun a god, he was of both faith and physical education, we know that he worked with his hands inter for maintenance. The money is the least of the good. That we are trying to solve the question of human nature, and that the world of science and religion had fallen than the "fullness of the time was come."

The second problem to be solved was, can a man die of lack work out his salvation and be born again within the walls of a man?

To the Jews this problem was not solved, for centuries they struggled with it only to consider that "by lack of law could not be solved."

Mrs. Herring was placed on a nice cot in the female ward yesterday and was resting well last night. She is not yet out of danger, however, and is still fevered and death may result from her wounds.

The second problem to be solved was, can a man die of lack work out his salvation and be born again within the walls of a man?

To the Jews this problem was not solved, for centuries they struggled with it only to consider that "by lack of law could not be solved."

Mrs. Herring was placed on a nice cot in the female ward yesterday and was resting well last night. She is not yet out of danger, however, and is still fevered and death may result from her wounds.

The second problem to be solved was, can a man die of lack work out his salvation and be born again within the walls of a man?

To the Jews this problem was not solved, for centuries they struggled with it only to consider that "by lack of law could not be solved."

Mrs. Herring was placed on a nice cot in the female ward yesterday and was resting well last night. She is not yet out of danger, however, and is still fevered and death may result from her wounds.

The second problem to be solved was, can a man die of lack work out his salvation and be born again within the walls of a man?

To the Jews this problem was not solved, for centuries they struggled with it only to consider that "by lack of law could not be solved."

Mrs. Herring was placed on a nice cot in the female ward yesterday and was resting well last night. She is not yet out of danger, however, and is still fevered and death may result from her wounds.

The second problem to be solved was, can a man die of lack work out his salvation and be born again within the walls of a man?

To the Jews this problem was not solved, for centuries they struggled with it only to consider that "by lack of law could not be solved."

Mrs. Herring was placed on a nice cot in the female ward yesterday and was resting well last night. She is not yet out of danger, however, and is still fevered and death may result from her wounds.

The second problem to be solved was, can a man die of lack work out his salvation and be born again within the walls of a man?

To the Jews this problem was not solved, for centuries they struggled with it only to consider that "by lack of law could not be solved."

Mrs. Herring was placed on a nice cot in the female ward yesterday and was resting well last night. She is not yet out of danger, however, and is still fevered and death may result from her wounds.

The second problem to be solved was, can a man die of lack work out his salvation and be born again within the walls of a man?

To the Jews this problem was not solved, for centuries they struggled with it only to consider that "by lack of law could not be solved."

Mrs. Herring was placed on a nice cot in the female ward yesterday and was resting well last night. She is not yet out of danger, however, and is still fevered and death may result from her wounds.

The second problem to be solved was, can a man die of lack work out his salvation and be born again within the walls of a man?

To the Jews this problem was not solved, for centuries they struggled with it only to consider that "by lack of law could not be solved."

Mrs. Herring was placed on a nice cot in the female ward yesterday and was resting well last night. She is not yet out of danger, however, and is still fevered and death may result from her wounds.

The second problem to be solved was, can a man die of lack work out his salvation and be born again within the walls of a man?

To the Jews this problem was not solved, for centuries they struggled with it only to consider that "by lack of law could not be solved."

Mrs. Herring was placed on a nice cot in the female ward yesterday and was resting well last night. She is not yet out of danger, however, and is still fevered and death may result from her wounds.

The second problem to be solved was, can a man die of lack work out his salvation and be born again within the walls of a man?

To the Jews this problem was not solved, for centuries they struggled with it only to consider that "by lack of law could not be solved."

Mrs. Herring was placed on a nice cot in the female ward yesterday and was resting well last night. She is not yet out of danger, however, and is still fevered and death may result from her wounds.

The second problem to be solved was, can a man die of lack work out his salvation and be born again within the walls of a man?

To the Jews this problem was not solved, for centuries they struggled with it only to consider that "by lack of law could not be solved."

Mrs. Herring was placed on a nice cot in the female ward yesterday and was resting well last night. She is not yet out of danger, however, and is still fevered and death may result from her wounds.

The second problem to be solved was, can a man die of lack work out his salvation and be born again within the walls of a man?

To the Jews this problem was not solved, for centuries they struggled with it only to consider that "by lack of law could not be solved."

Mrs. Herring was placed on a nice cot in the female ward yesterday and was resting well last night. She is not yet out of danger, however, and is still fevered and death may result from her wounds.

The second problem to be solved was, can a man die of lack work out his salvation and be born again within the walls of a man?

To the Jews this problem was not solved, for centuries they struggled with it only to consider that "by lack of law could not be solved."

Mrs. Herring was placed on a nice cot in the female ward yesterday and was resting well last night. She is not yet out of danger, however, and is still fevered and death may result from her wounds.

The second problem to be solved was, can a man die of lack work out his salvation and be born again within the walls of a man?

To the Jews this problem was not solved, for centuries they struggled with it only to consider that "by lack of law could not be solved."

Mrs. Herring was placed on a nice cot in the female ward yesterday and was resting well last night. She is not yet out of danger, however, and is still fevered and death may result from her wounds.

The second problem to be solved was, can a man die of lack work out his salvation and be born again within the walls of a man?

To the Jews this problem was not solved, for centuries they struggled with it only to consider that "by lack of law could not be solved."

Mrs. Herring was placed on a nice cot in the female ward yesterday and was resting well last night. She is not yet out of danger, however, and is still fevered and death may result from her wounds.

The second problem to be solved was, can a man die of lack work out his salvation and be born again within the walls of a man?

To the Jews this problem was not solved, for centuries they struggled with it only to consider that "by lack of law could not be solved."

Mrs. Herring was placed on a nice cot in the female ward yesterday and was resting well last night. She is not yet out of danger, however, and is still fevered and death may result from her wounds.

The second problem to be solved was, can a man die of lack work out his salvation and be born again within the walls of a man?

To the Jews this problem was not solved, for centuries they struggled with it only to consider that "by lack of law could not be solved."

Mrs. Herring was placed on a nice cot in the female ward yesterday and was resting well last night. She is not yet out of danger, however, and is still fevered and death may result from her wounds.

The second problem to be solved was, can a man die of lack work out his salvation and be born again within the walls of a man?

To the Jews this problem was not solved, for centuries they struggled with it only to consider that "by lack of law could not be solved."

Mrs. Herring was placed on a nice cot in the female ward yesterday and was resting well last night. She is not yet out of danger, however, and is still fevered and death may result from her wounds.

The second problem to be solved was, can a man die of lack work out his salvation and be born again within the walls of a man?

To the Jews this problem was not solved, for centuries they struggled with it only to consider that "by lack of law could not be solved."

Mrs. Herring was placed on a nice cot in the female ward yesterday and was resting well last night. She is not yet out of danger, however, and is still fevered and death may result from her wounds.

The second problem to be solved was, can a man die of lack work out his salvation and be born again within the walls of a man?

To the Jews this problem was not solved, for centuries they struggled with it only to consider that "by lack of law could not be solved."

Mrs. Herring was placed on a nice cot in the female ward yesterday and was resting well last night. She is not yet out of danger, however, and is still fevered and death may result from her wounds.

The second problem to be solved was, can a man die of lack work out his salvation and be born again within the walls of a man?

To the Jews this problem was not solved, for centuries they struggled with it only to consider that "by lack of law could not be solved."

Mrs. Herring was placed on a nice cot in the female ward yesterday and was resting well last night. She is not yet out of danger, however, and is still fevered and death may result from her wounds.

The second problem to be solved was, can a man die of lack work out his salvation and be born again within the walls of a man?

To the Jews this problem was not solved, for centuries they struggled with it only to consider that "by lack of law could not be solved."

Mrs. Herring was placed on a nice cot in the female ward yesterday and was resting well last night. She is not yet out of danger, however, and is still fevered and death may result from her wounds.

The second problem to be solved was, can a man die of lack work out his salvation and be born again within the walls of a man?

To the Jews this problem was not solved, for centuries they struggled with it only to consider that "by lack of law could not be solved."

Mrs. Herring was placed on a nice cot in the female ward yesterday and was resting well last night. She is not yet out of danger, however, and is still fevered and death may result from her wounds.

The second problem to be solved was, can a man die of lack work out his salvation and be born again within the walls of a man?

To the Jews this problem was not solved, for centuries they struggled with it only to consider that "by lack of law could not be solved."

Mrs. Herring was placed on a nice cot in the female ward yesterday and was resting well last night. She is not yet out of danger, however, and is still fevered and death may result from her wounds.

The second problem to be solved was, can a man die of lack work out his salvation and be born again within the walls of a man?

To the Jews this problem was not solved, for centuries they struggled with it only to consider that "by lack of law could not be solved."

Mrs. Herring was placed on a nice cot in the female ward yesterday and was resting well last night. She is not yet out of danger, however, and is still fevered and death may result from her wounds.

The second problem to be solved was, can a man die of lack work out his salvation and be born again within the walls of a man?

To the Jews this problem was not solved, for centuries they struggled with it only to consider that "by lack of law could not be solved."

Mrs. Herring was placed on a nice cot in the female ward yesterday and was resting well last night. She is not yet out of danger, however, and is still fevered and death may result from her wounds.

The second problem to be solved was, can a man die of lack work out his salvation and be born again within the walls of a man?

To the Jews this problem was not solved, for centuries they struggled with it only to consider that "by lack of law could not be solved."

Mrs. Herring was placed on a nice cot in the female ward yesterday and was resting well last night. She is not yet out of danger, however, and is still fevered and death may result from her wounds.

The second problem to be solved was, can a man die of lack work out his salvation and be born again within the walls of a man?

To the Jews this problem was not solved, for centuries they struggled with it only to consider that "by lack of law could not be solved."

Mrs. Herring was placed on a nice cot in the female ward yesterday and was resting well last night. She is not yet out of danger, however, and is still fevered and death may result from her wounds.

The second

